New York. Besides belonging in a quite distinct life-zone from the boreal B. lanceolatum, B. angustisegmentum differs in essentially all its characters from the northern species. It is a much more slender plant; the sterile frond has more distant narrower and thinner segments; the fertile frond is more open, with the smaller sporangia distant and more immersed in the sides of the branches or adnate to them, while in B. lanceolatum the larger sporangia are crowded, often closely approximate, and merely sessile or broadly short-pedicelled; and in B. angustisegmentum the spores are smaller,  $21-28 \mu$  in diameter, those of B. lanceolatum measuring  $35-45 \mu$ .— M. L. Fernald, Gray Herbarium.

ALTITUDINAL LIMITS IN CONNECTICUT, A CORRECTION. - In the March Rhodora (p. 66), in pointing out the error of limiting the occurrence of certain species to "elevations in excess of 1,000 feet," I slipped into the opposite error, of stating too low the altitudes of the Connecticut stations cited. In this one paragraph alone in the entire review I had failed to verify the statements, since they were supplied by a Connecticut botanist whose painstaking accuracy is ordinarily above question. But here his trusting to memory and my own failure to verify the statements furnish a pertinent illustration of the necessity of constant verification in scientific work. We have together verified the limits. The Connecticut stations for Carex castanea prove to be at about 700 feet altitude; the Willington station for Ledum is at about 400 feet, though a recently discovered station in the state is considerably lower; and one of the Salisbury stations for Petasites is at about 720 feet altitude. The following corrections should be made on page 66:

line 10; for "400" read: 700.

for "that the" read: that some of the.

line 11; for "between 100 and 200" read: of about 400.

line 15; for "that the" read: that one of the.

line 16; for "below 600" read: of 720.

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